

All I wanna do is open a boutique:

Coach praises Drapeau; vouches for racial equality

By Michael Lewis
and Daniel Boyer

Declaring that Canadian incompetence in the world sporting arena was not linked to physical inferiority, swimming coach David Johnson of Pointe Claire said that "A Canadian against a Russian or an East German or a Bulgarian has a chance to win" provided that he "gets it into his head to win".

Similar patriotic sentiment was voiced last night during a small talk on the Aftermath of the Olympics sponsored by the Young Alumnae Association. Besides Johnson, there was Maurice Allan, Chef de Mission of the Canadian Olympic Team at Munich in 1972 and here in Montreal this past summer, as well as Paul Midgley, a swimmer formerly under Johnson's wing.

However, as Allan was swift to point out, there has been over the past years, "a tremendous improvement" in the country's performance.

Justification for this claim is provided by Allan's 'Point' method of tabulation. By this

system, the first five places to be won in a given event merit a graduated number of points. Hence, gold medal winners receive five points while silver medal winners are bestowed with four points and so on until the fifth place competitor to whom one point is graciously imparted.

Although "our Canadian athletes" have not been piling up the top trophies, a remarkable number of them have been appearing in the fourth and fifth spots.

Among those to whom Allan touchingly felt thanks were due were "private enterprise and the Government" without whom Canadian athletes would not have the ability and expertise with which to earn fourth and fifth positions.

Less sanguine about Canada's laurels was Johnson who claimed that the Dominion had "still to win a gold medal", for not since 1945, he qualified, had Canada's quest been rewarded.

One of the greatest obstacles impeding Canada's struggle has been, in Johnson's opinion, the

lack of facilities and the necessary coaching skills. But there is also a more lethal defect concerning the average citizen for whom such sporting spectacles have been staged. In Johnson's opinion, if people had believed two years ago that Canada "could be a winner", then Canada today would be a winner.

In his estimation, "It depends on how much you want to sacrifice" before a lucrative Olympic team could be created.

Both Allan and Johnson emphasized that there was more to sport than winning, naturally. This concentration on substance as opposed to form has led Johnson to espouse a belief in "depth of the team" which far outweighs the team's returns.

The expense was well worth it, in Johnson's eyes, for the glory in hosting the Games of the Twenty-first Olympiad. "I stand behind Mayor Drapeau for having the guts to hold the Olympics in Montreal. And for every penny he spent on it," said he with feeling, "I'll clap", after which he clapped.



Maurice Allan, chef de mission of the Canadian Olympic team, applauds the Federal Government and private enterprise for their altruistic, kind and selflessly motivated encouragement of "our Canadian athletes."

Council hacks face very caustic criticism

WATERLOO [CUP]—At an emergency meeting of the Ontario Region of Canadian University Press (ORCUP), student newspapers pledged support for the *Chevron*, the paper at the University of Waterloo

shut down Sept. 30 by the Students' Federation because of alleged Communist domination.

Representatives from five papers plus members of the CUP executive and the regional

field staff also outlined strategy for *Chevron* support and discussed tactics for the reinstatement of the paper with about 25 *Chevron* and *Free Chevron* staffers.

The paper's shutdown was

sparked by the Sept. 24 resignations of the editor and publications board chairperson.

Since that time, *Chevron* staffers have put out two issues of the *Free Chevron*. The federation also published one issue of its own new newsletter, *Bullseye*.

During an hour-and-a-half session at the emergency meeting, Federation president Shane Roberts failed to counter charges that he shut the paper arbitrarily without using existing structures.

While he answered questions, *Free Chevron* staffers intermittently burst out with shouts of "Lies, lies" and calls for "evidence". Federation executive member Doug Antoine left the session after half an hour, charging a "set-up."

Roberts explained that the paper was closed because of a "widespread feeling that the paper was not serving the students."

"We provide money for a paper in hopes that people will be happy with it...people weren't, so we shut it down for a while."

Roberts gave the "inability of staff to make changes" and the high proportion of non-students on the paper as other reasons for the shutdown.

When asked who was dissatisfied, Roberts referred to "certain groups."

In a heated debate over strategy, delegates urged the *Free Chevron* to back its non-negotiable demand for reinstatement of the paper as it was Sept. 24 with proposals for by-law and structural changes.

Editorial Board Meeting

meets at 6 pm. You know who should be there.

Laval profs gain support

MONTREAL [CUP]—Bishop's University faculty have announced their support of a one-day strike in solidarity with Laval University professors who walked off the job six weeks ago.

The province-wide show of support has been set for today by the *Fédération des Associations des Professeurs d'Université du Québec (FAPUQ)*.

Bishop's faculty association president said that even if the striking professors' demands are met, faculty policies would still be short of a "feudal

system." He said that the day would consist of day-long study sessions on problems at Laval.

A Bishop's student union representative said he believed faculty is acting "constructively" and would likely get student support.

Laval professors, after unsuccessfully negotiating their first contract for over a year, walked out Sept. 7 over the issues of salaries, job security, implementation of a faculty salary structure, participation in establishing teaching criteria and creation of a grievance procedure.

The professors have already won the support of the Canadian Association of University Teachers' Executive, and the Federation of New Brunswick Faculty Associations. On Sept. 30 the executive and interested members of the McGill Association of University Teachers travelled to Laval to demonstrate solidarity.

The strike has cancelled classes for almost 23,000 students. The campus, with picket lines set up around it, is virtually deserted and classrooms, libraries and student services remain closed.

GIVE BLOOD TODAY UNTIL 9 PM

BADMINTON

All students interested in forming a co-ed badminton club and playing intercollegiate badminton, come to a meeting on Wednesday, October 20th at 7:30 p.m. at Room 305, Currie Gymnasium.

NOTE: Intercollegiate practice times will be given at this meeting. Eight Quebec Universities involved in three intercollegiate tournaments.



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October 23rd, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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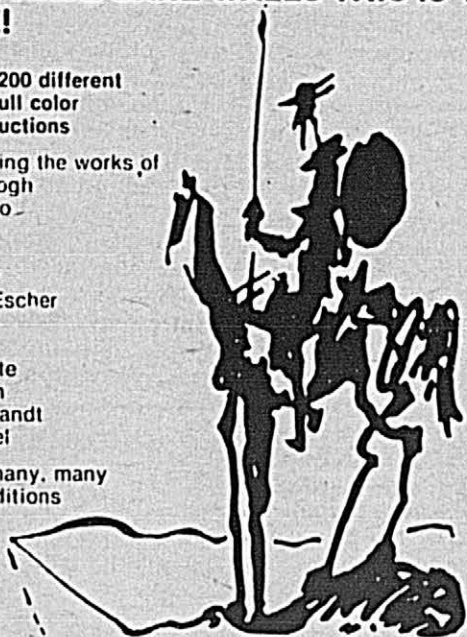
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TIME: 9am-7pm.

DATE: Monday to Friday, Oct. 18-22

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continued on page 6

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Faculty League: Students wishing to play faculty hockey should contact their Intramural representative. His name and number can be obtained by phoning the Intramural Office — 392-4730 or by consulting the Athletics Calendar. Games will be played evenings on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Open League: Any group of McGill students may join together and enter a team. Entries are limited and will be accepted on a first come first served basis. Games will be played on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 16:45 and Saturdays between 16:45 and 19:15.

Entries close Monday, October 25, 1976. Captains Meeting on Tuesday, October 26 at 5:10 p.m. in Room G20 of the Currie Gym. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit which will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

SQUASH:

There will be a singles squash tournament starting November 1, 1976. All interested players should note that this will be a hard ball tournament, it is also a faculty sport. There will be a preliminary round robin followed by single elimination. Playing time will be arranged at your leisure. Registration closes on Friday, Oct. 29, 1976. Room 7, Currie Gym.

SPECIALS OF THE WEEK

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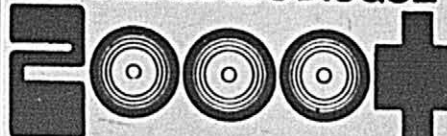
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Gays struggle for rights

By Stuart Russell

For gay people, "coming out of the closet" means struggling for their most elemental civil, human, and democratic rights, bucking the most basic and deep-seated norm of a society that is based on the heterosexual family structure. Yet this is precisely what is happening in Canada today.

By rejecting the reactionary myth of the "abnormality" of homosexuality and embracing the concept of gay pride—that "Gay is Good"—more and more gay men and women are entering the struggle for civil rights and gay liberation.

Last May more than 120 persons were arrested in Montreal during police raids in gay saunas as part of the "clean-up" campaign of "undesirables" in preparation for the Olympic Games.

has been growing for John Damien, the racing steward fired last year from the Ontario Racing Commission (ORC) because he is a homosexual.

Damien sued the ORC for \$350,000 for wrongful dismissal, and the directors of the ORC and assorted individuals for one million dollars for "conspiracy to injure him at his trade". Damien's full trial is scheduled for late this month or early November.

Campaigns against discriminatory firings on the basis of sexual orientation have been waged in Saskatchewan and recently in Quebec.

This past spring the B.C. Human Rights Commission ruled that the Vancouver Sun discriminated without "reasonable cause" in refusing to accept material advertising the newspaper Gay Tide.

passed a resolution prohibiting discrimination against municipal employees on the basis of sexual orientation. And in October 1973 Toronto became the first city in the country to adopt a similar protection clause.

All these victories represent a significant step forward for the gay rights struggle. The recent steering committee meetings of the National Gay Rights Coalition (NGRC), grouping over 30 gay groups, mapped out a strategy to further this struggle.

But while supporters of gay rights have made these initial gains, the road to full victory is not smooth. The gay movement has already come face-to-face with some large, well-entrenched obstacles—the family, government, church, education and the legal system. These institutions all serve to reinforce anti-gay prejudice and deny even the most minimal legal protection afforded to other minority groups. Gay people simply don't have any rights.

All the laws in the Criminal Code are stacked against gay people. Anyone who commits buggery under section 155 of the Code is liable to 14 years imprisonment; an act of "gross indecency" is grounds for five years. Also, homosexuals are banned from entering Canada under the Immigration Act. Such laws aid in fueling prejudice against homosexuals.

At present the gay liberation movement across the country is campaigning for protective legislation—the inclusion of the term "sexual orientation" in the Canadian Bill of Rights and provincial human rights acts.

Such legislation would make discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation unlawful in employment, housing, and in other areas. This is a campaign



which has received the support of legislators, civil libertarians, and many others.

As a promotional leaflet for the Toronto Gay Alliance Toward Equality (GATE) says: "Changes in the law can help us protect ourselves against these people (ie. homophobes). Changes like adding 'sexual orientation' to the Ontario Human Rights Code. Or doing away with age of consent laws that make homosexual love illegal between young people. Or removing references to homosexuality from the Immigration Act."

"Of course law reform is just a first step. It gives us a weapon against people who discriminate, but it doesn't get at the prejudice behind the discrimination. That is kept alive by powerful institutions: the family, churches, schools, the media. If we don't fight it by standing up and forcing changes in these institutions, who will?"

The issue of civil rights is extremely important because it

concerns all gay people. In addition, gay rights campaigns aid people in coming "out of the closet"—recognizing their homosexuality with pride.

The experience of the gay liberation movement since 1971 in Canada has demonstrated the ability of these struggles to unite large numbers of people for gay liberation.

In essence, the gay movement is demanding the extension of the same rights enjoyed by everyone else.

As long as gay people are oppressed there will be a need for a movement whose long-term goals are the winning of full gay rights, the abolition of gay oppression, sexism and the institutions that perpetuate it, as well as the exclusive heterosexual norm imposed by a society based on profits, not human needs.

Stuart Russell is a member of Gay McGill and the Montréal Gay Coalition Against Repression.



In response, Montreal gays fought back. Nearly 300 of us marched through the streets on June 19 to protest this escalating police harassment. This was not only the first gay demonstration in Quebec, it was also the largest gay march in Canada to date.

While police raids were not ended, they did cease temporarily after the demonstration.

Meanwhile in Ontario support

The Sun appealed the decision to the B.C. Supreme Court. However, the appeal was dismissed. In a judgement released August 16 the Sun was ordered to accept advertising from Gay Tide and to refrain from contravening the B.C. Human Rights Code in the future. This decision renders an important precedent for gay rights in Canada.

In Ottawa, the City Council

CLC protest to continue

TORONTO [CUP]—The Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) will continue its political protest against the controls program and for an increased voice in deciding national policies, CLC president Joe Morris told 10,000 unionists here Oct. 14.

The Federal Government committed a fundamental error when it invoked wage controls, said Morris, because it ignored warnings from the 2.2 million member congress that it would oppose the program.

He told the Queen's Park Rally that organized labour has destroyed the credibility of the federal Liberal Party.

"The lesson for this government and those which follow, is that never again will they feel free to attack workers and their organizations with impunity."

He emphasized the rights of citizens to "dissent against arbitrary governments and unjust laws" and attacked those who are critical of labour's protest actions.

"Those who argue that the employers who participate in the Day of Protest...are actually arguing that the private economic power of employers should be put at the disposal of the state to shield it from the workers whom the state has wronged.

Were such an alliance to come about, then Canada will indeed have descended into the depths of a new authoritarianism," said Morris.

The government underestimated the abilities of labour to plan and conduct a nation-wide work stoppage, he said.

"When government sets one part of society off from the mainstream of the economic, social and political life of the nation by demanding sacrifices which are not borne equally by all sectors, and when Government turns a deaf ear to logic and reason," said Morris, "then the only recourse remaining against such a government is dissent on a massive scale."

And Morris reiterated that labour is prepared to continue its protest if controls are not removed, though he did not specify what actions were under consideration.

Morris has repeatedly refused to rule out further protest action if the government fails to budge on controls, and the CLC convention last May mandated the executive to call a general work stoppage "or stoppages" to eliminate controls.

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are those of the staff of the McGill Daily, and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The McGill Daily is typeset at SST and printed at

Editor-in-Chief:
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McGILL DAILY

Imprimerie Richelieu, St. Jean, Quebec.

Mail subscriptions: \$12

Editorial offices: 392-8955

The Weekly: 392-8957 Advertising Office: 392-8902

Montreal desk:

Marc Cassini

Labour desk:

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Canadian University Press:

Audrey Stone

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Eurobooms fuelled by migrant labour

By Marc Cassini

Unlike their "migrant" counterparts in North America, immigrant workers in Western Europe are a permanent, year-round factor in the economic health of the European continent. The statistics are devastating. Switzerland, a country of six million people, employs one million foreign workers. Stated otherwise, immigrants compose 30 percent of the country's labour force. Latest estimates have the immigrant labour force of West Germany as high as 2.2 million, while the workers' families make up 10 percent of the Federal Republic's 60 million people.

Both countries recruit most of their personnel from Denmark, Italy, Spain, North Africa and the Near East.

While West German officials occasionally express concern over the infiltration of Poles and Russians and promise to reduce the figures, their numbers continue to escalate. The Swiss (who are predominantly German-speaking) generally agree that resident immigrant workers pose a threat to Swiss language and culture.

West Germany and Switzerland are the richest and, not surprisingly, the most "North

American" nations of continental Europe with respect to living standards. Immigrant workers are vital to the maintenance of these standards.

The European immigrant worker is a convenient safeguard in times of economic crisis. They are the major variable behind the fact that unemployment figures in West Germany and Switzerland are rarely more than a third of North American figures. A five percent unemployment count, normally a symptom of overwhelming prosperity in Canada or the U.S., spells disaster in either West Germany or Switzerland.

The principle explaining this constantly low unemployment rate is as follows: when industrial productivity and, consequently, the number of jobs decrease significantly, it is generally the immigrant worker who is laid off and left with no alternative but to return home. The very high majority of native workers, of course, retain their positions despite the fall-off in productivity. Meanwhile, the immigrant worker ceases to exist insofar as the statistician is concerned.

A suitable metaphor depicts the Swiss-Italian border as a

system of toilet pipes. In times of prosperity, when there are jobs which natives either cannot or will not fill, the taps are opened and immigrants are invited to work. As prosperity falters and jobs disappear, the taps are closed (except to tourists and visitors) and immigrants, too, are obliged to vanish, somewhat like that which is flushed down a toilet.

Last year, when economic recession was most acute in the Western world, the Swiss parliament considered the possibility of deporting and closing its borders to all immigrant workers. The indisputable importance of the foreigner to the Swiss economy obliged the federal government to settle the question by "going to the natives" via referendum. Considering the gravity of the unemployment situation at the time, experts predicted the abolition of immigrant employment in Switzerland. The Swiss, however, endorsed the status quo by a substantial margin, though many immigrants hold jobs that unemployed natives could have assumed.

This surprise has been attributed to the Swiss sense of humanity and to the fact that the Swiss people are immune to political change. A much more reasonable argument stems from the fact that immigrant workers in both Switzerland and West Germany are as important culturally as they are economically.

Most people do not aspire to low-paying and long-hour manual labour. West Germans and Swiss are no exception. However, their educational structures and immigration practices allow for the realization of these aspirations. Unlike North American educational institutions, West German and Swiss universities and trade schools admit very few foreign students who do not intend to return to their native countries. And many professions which North Americans consider "unskilled", including most hotel, restaurant, department store and public service work, require vocational training in Europe. This training generally excludes foreigners in West Germany and Switzerland.

To compensate for this abundance of native skill, very few trained or professional

foreigners are permitted to work in West Germany and Switzerland. This policy is a complete reversal of Canadian immigrant law which is based on the premise that educated or skilled foreigners will do less harm to the Canadian economy than will unskilled entrants.

The basic assumption in West Germany and Switzerland, however, is that qualified natives should have preference in filling executive, professional and technical positions. A correlative assertion is that the less exalted (and more poorly paid) occupations, in factories, restaurants, hotels, public works, etc., will be filled by foreigners. While it would be untrue to argue that there are no foreigners in high places and no native street-sweepers in West Germany and Switzerland, there is an easily detectable demarcation between the living standards of natives and foreigners in both countries.

One Lucerne-based Swiss who owns a chain of jewellery and drugstores candidly expressed a common sentiment. "Why shouldn't we Swiss want our vital functions to be carried out by fellow Swiss? And there are certain unrespectable occupations that many unemployed Swiss will not even consider. And why should we lower ourselves to menial occupations when there are practically enough lucrative, responsible posts to go around?"

There is yet another cultural and economic justification for the monopolizing of menial occupations by immigrant workers. In West Germany, for instance, state representatives are sent to all hotels and restaurants in order to determine, among other things, whether native employees are being overworked. Thus, natives are guaranteed every second Sunday off and a 40-48 hour per week maximum. Infractions lead to fines. However, the plight of immigrant workers is, in most cases, ignored.

Most foreign workers in West Germany are unable to converse in or understand German.

They are sometimes obliged to sign standard work contracts distributed from state capitals. In many cases they commit themselves to exorbitant weekly hours. Though foreign workers do have the right to complain to a government agency roughly

equivalent to Canada Manpower, they are rarely made aware of this alternative.

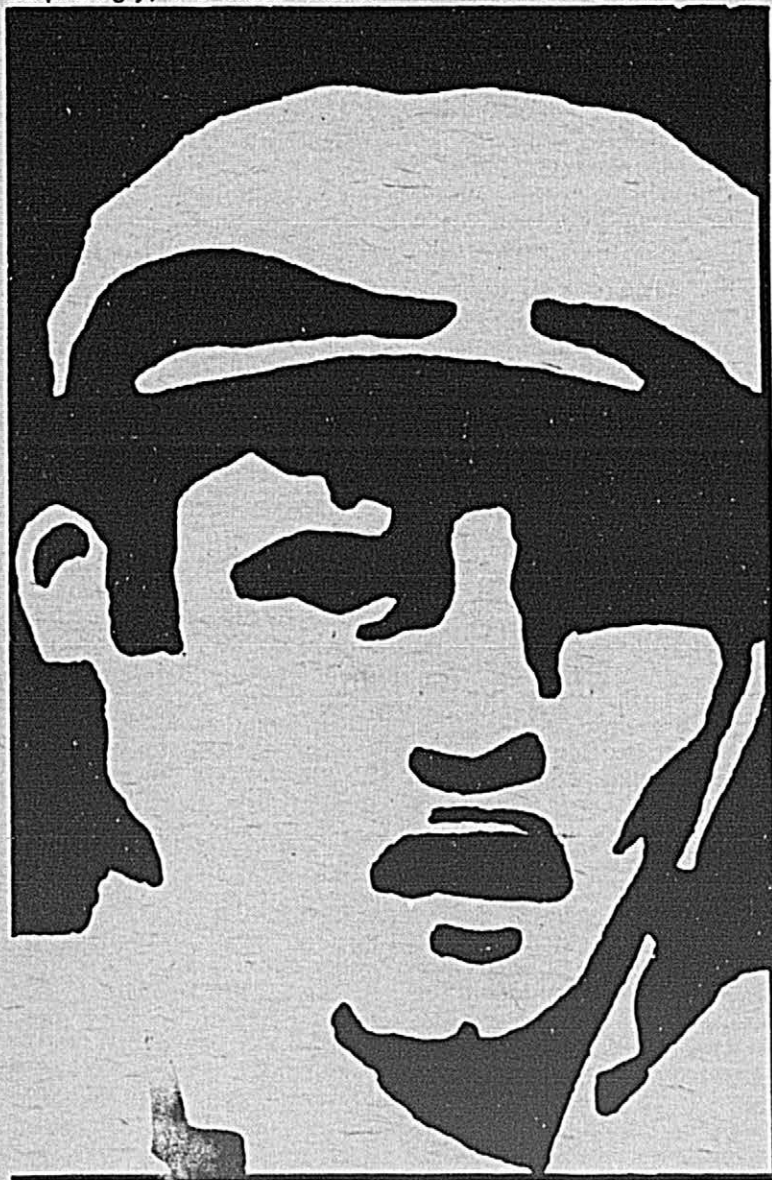
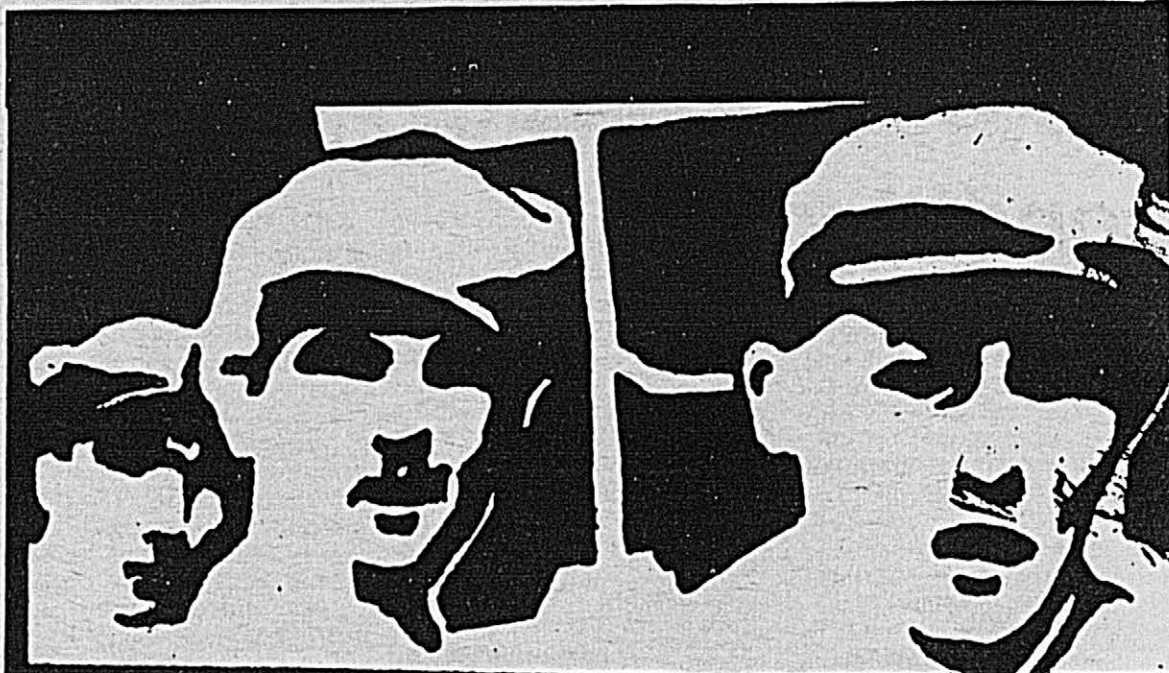
One report coming from Lübeck in northern Germany concerns a young Italian woman who was forced to work 14 hours per day and seven days per week as a dishwasher. In vain, she began to complain to her employer this summer of severe back pains. The young woman consulted with a doctor on her own initiative, aware that her employer's medical insurance would cover the costs of treatment. The bill amounted to DM300 (\$120) which the employer refused to pay. The young woman paid the bill from her salary and her employer collected DM300 from the insurance company.

Another case highlights a young male Lebanese cook in a Geneva restaurant. Though a certified chef in his native country, he worked two shifts per day (8 am - 2 pm and 6 - 12 pm) amounting to twelve hours per day and 72 hours per week. His off-hours included little more than physical recuperation by way of sleep. His salary barely matched his rent for a two-room flat in the poor section of Geneva.

There is essentially no political outlet for foreign workers' grievances. A resident immigrant cannot vote during elections until becoming a citizen. An application for citizenship can be completed at the termination of a five-year waiting period. Acceptance is not always automatic.

In both West Germany and Switzerland, an immigrant worker who either instigates or takes part in a strike is deported. Moreover, a foreign worker who cannot afford to support his nuclear family may not bring them into either West Germany or Switzerland. This practice is designed to prevent such immigrant workers from developing a sense of rootedness in the country of their employment.

Like most oppressed and disadvantaged groups, immigrant workers have no actual political power. Only when foreign workers begin to appreciate their importance to Western European economic health and admit to being one in an ever-growing minority, will they realize full political potential.



Theology students protest condition of residence

By Ron Doyle

Students of the Montreal Diocesan College are accusing their administration of "negligence, complacency, and general mismanagement of the building." Diocesan College is a residence for McGill theology students.

In a statement to the *Daily* the protesting students outlined some of their grievances. According to them, "There is plaster falling from the walls and an actual tree growing from the chimney high atop the building. Hallways and washrooms are not properly cleaned and two-day periods without hot water are not unusual."

"In adjoining Rexford Hall," they claim, "the situation is of special concern as it is the married students quarters and small children are exposed to the filth. None of these conditions exist in Presbyterian College, next door, therefore one must assume the administrators of the Diocesan College are at fault."

Archdeacon Hillchey, principal of the College, however, disputes some of these charges. While allowing that "All is not well," he maintains

that most of the problems are due to a leaky roof. He explained that replacement of the existing roof, already begun, has been delayed due to the construction strike. Repairs of cracked walls and ceilings, he noted, could not be started until the new roof was completed.

He denied charges of neglecting the students, adding that each room received a new bed and chair this year.

Several of the students who were interviewed were hesitant to have their names appear in print for fear of "reprisals." As one third-year divinity student explained, "Students are afraid to complain because they fear the bishop won't ordain them." Hillchey denied these charges as "nonsense."

Other complaints centre upon the inadequacy of the cleaning service. Students claim maintenance men are "not supervised properly" and the sole housekeeper was "hopelessly overworked."

In an interview, the housekeeper, a 15-year employee of the College, reviewed the situation. She described the gradual decay of the facilities,

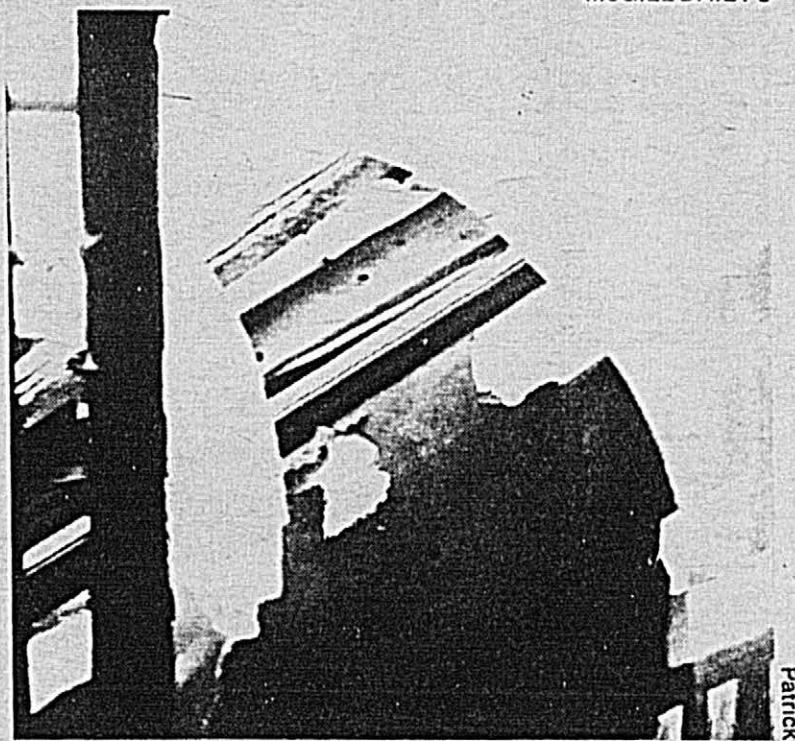
laying the blame on a "penny-pinching" administration. Last year she had an assistant to aid her in cleaning the rooms and changing the linen. This year the other woman was fired to reduce costs. Now rooms are cleaned only once a week instead of daily as in the past.

The housekeeper related an episode when summer students this year refused to live in the rooms, calling them "spooky dungeons" and terming the furniture "Salvation Army rejects".

Another employee also placed the blame on the administration. He claimed the bursar, nominally in charge of the building, was not performing his job and was "incapable of handling the maintenance staff".

Archdeacon Hillchey dismissed student statements that "They didn't know who to complain to". He indicated that proper channels were to go through the Student Council.

Barry Clark is the president of the Montreal Diocesan College Student Council. He is a somewhat controversial figure. One second-year student referred to him as "a lackey of the



View of cracked walls through a broken window; the Montreal Diocesan College.

administration" and accused him of "supreme indifference to the interests of the student body." When asked about the problems he refused to comment, saying, "We're handling it the best we can."

Eugene Hirsock, a resident of the "Dio" as it is called, summed up the situation by declaring, "Theological students are required to live here for two years. If they weren't required most wouldn't, given

its present condition." However, he expressed hope for the future. "We want to build up the College to attract students from all over the country."

Richard Wayne, a second-year student, echoed these sentiments. "We want to save this college before it is beyond repair. The students here study in all faculties, they are responsible, hard-working people and I feel they deserve a better shake."

The controversy of pay-TV continues

By Joan Shields

Canadian University Press

Chalk up another consumer rip-off folks, pay-TV is here to stay. Publicized as a "magic box", pay-TV promises to bring newly released feature films and top sports events into your own home, without nasty commercial interruptions. The price? Eight to ten dollars monthly, plus a hefty installation cost.

The price that cannot be measured in dollars is the introduction of another form of media that will have a high concentration of American content and no convincing proof that its quality will be an improvement on commercial TV.

Federal communications minister Jeanne Sauve drew up a few restrictions for pay-TV before allowing it to expand in Canada. In a summer speech predicting the "inevitability" of pay-TV, Sauve stressed that it should avoid duplicating any programs now being offered, and that it mustn't siphon off any programs already existing in the broadcasting system.

Sauve also voiced a requirement which might sound vaguely familiar to those who follow the government's frequent attempts at justifying the CBC's existence: "Pay-TV must ensure the production of high-quality Canadian programs that Canadians will watch."

Her third task is to ensure that pay-TV programs are produced

in Canada for international sale. Again this may jolt *deja-vu* in those who are aware of Canadian film domination by the U.S. As it now stands, American interests have a virtual monopoly over both exhibition and distribution of Canadian films, and therefore control the money needed for production. Crazy as it may seem, it's difficult for Canadian producers to obtain exhibition opportunities in Canadian cinemas.

Pay-TV predictably followed on the heels of the technological wizardry that produced radio, film, commercial television and cable. Cable, essentially an urban service, was originally conceived as a device for extending the reach of TV signals to isolated areas with little or no reception and to lure American signals into Canadian communities with only a few channels available. Like cable, pay-TV is now dragging out the old "Let's get more entertainment out to the rural folks" routine in order to gain a little legitimacy.

Though the logistics of pay-TV haven't been worked out yet, a number of ways of setting the system up have been suggested. Some experts think that the pay-TV network should be only a common carrier and should be treated like a telephone, with no power to originate or produce programs unlike an on-the-air broadcast system.

The system would, however, be able to plug into live performances, so events like rock shows at the Edmonton Coliseum or a ballet at Place des Arts could be transmitted.

The hardware and installation have not been decided on either, but the common carrier could be microwave, satellite or direct broadcasting. For home-by-home delivery, a cable system could deliver the pay-TV signal, install a collection box and then return the revenue to the network for a fee. Payments could be made on a monthly per-channel basis, or people could pay for each program separately.

When Sauve says she doesn't want pay-TV to duplicate any programs now offered by broadcasters, people might stop and ask themselves "Why would anyone want to duplicate the programs now offered?" Then we're off into the hot debate denouncing both public and private television for being insulting to the intelligence, violent, U.S. dominated, offensive, irrelevant, packed with commercials and prone to re-runs. Add to that the number of sociologists who say we are fast becoming turnips from our endless TV consumption and you soon have a public demanding that TV become more palatable before it thinks of branching out any further.

We may not have to worry about pay-TV siphoning the likes of Kung-Fu, since Sauve is

more than aware that the owners of commercial television are breathing down her neck and won't stop at biting it off if she does not protect their interests. Canadian broadcasting, so painfully dependent on advertising revenue for its profits, is dreading the introduction of a system which will further fragment its audience.

Sauve is predicting pay television will really rake in the bucks. She reasons if only 15 percent of cable television subscribers in Canada decide to get pay-TV at \$8 per month—the average charge in the U.S.—gross revenues would amount to some 39 million dollars per year. She follows quickly by saying that this estimate is fairly conservative, and that pay-TV penetration rates of 35 percent are probably attainable. Do some simple arithmetic and you find that pay-TV means even bigger profits.

The CRTC, a regulatory body overseeing the state of radio and television in Canada, had better be prepared for a few sceptics questioning its role as an effective consumer watchdog in the light of past television experience.

Sounding equally hollow is Sauve's attempt to rally nationalist forces around the implementation of a pay-TV system which will ensure "The production of high quality Canadian programs that Canadians will watch."

Isn't it about time that politicians simply let Canadian culture roll over and play dead? Ever since Canada developed its shaky identity, various interest groups have dragged Canadian Kultur out of the closet and set it up like a dummy prop on centre stage every time there's a buck to be made.

A realistic look at the state of Canadian programming vis-à-vis U.S. influence is in order if the government is going to shove pay-TV on us under the guise of "cultural security".

In its 1975 position paper, the CRTC said "We are determined that pay-television shall develop to primarily benefit Canadian broadcasting, the program production industry and Canadian creative talent."

Their proposal? Together with a representative group of independent cable casters, the CRTC has suggested that 15 percent of gross pay-TV revenue could be devoted to Canadian program production.

That still will not make a dent in decreasing the number of American shows we watch, say critics. The bare facts show the dismal state of Canadian content in television today.

English Canadians spend two thirds of their viewing time watching American programs—the other third is divided largely between Canadian sports and news-information programs. Canadians spend a mind-boggling 50 percent of their leisure

continued on page 7

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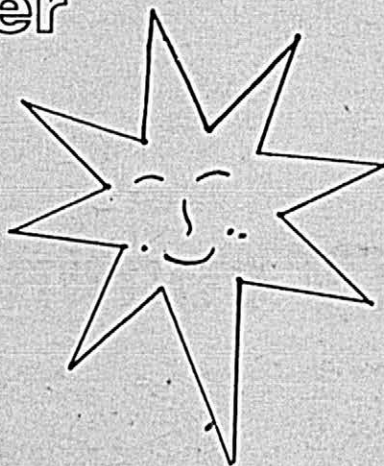
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8:30 P&OT vs. Man. 1; 9:00
Man 2 vs. Res. 2; 9:30 Nurs.
Grads vs. Man 1; 10:00 Nurs.
Grads vs. Res 2.

Residence Symposium on Sexuality:

"V.D. Blues" (videotape) will be shown at 7:30 pm in the Gardner Hall Common Room.

Good News:

You don't have to go to a mountain in Tibet to find the meaning of life. You can pray right here! with the McGill Christian Fellowship from 8:30 to 8:55 any morning in rm 307 of the Union.

Badminton:

All those interested in forming a Co-ed club, and playing Inter-collegiate Badminton, come to a meeting today 7:30 pm, rm 305, Currie Gym.

Cyan Line:

There will be a staff meeting of Cyan Line, McGill's literary magazine, today 4:30 in Morrice Hall 8. All members and those interested are asked to attend.

Gay McGill:

General membership meeting tonight at 7:30 in Union 123. All gay men and women are welcome.

Clubs & Societies: budgets:

Since budget requests have not yet been received from all clubs and societies please note the following: (a) decision on budgets received up to last Friday by 22 October. (b) budget requests accepted at the Students' Society Office until 4:30 pm today and a decision on these requests by 5 November.

Baha'i Celebration:

The Baha'i Club will celebrate the birthdate of the Bab, co-founder of the Baha'i Faith, from 2 to 5 in the Student Union. Music, slides, discussion and refreshments. Everyone welcome!

McGill Shotokan Karate club:

There's practice at 7 for intermediates and advanced. 1975-76 members, please come back. Practice is held in the ping pong room of Sir Arthur Currie gym.

McGill Ski Team '76:

Come train with us! Every Mon., Wed., and Thurs. Molson Stadium, 5 pm.

Motorcycle Club:

Meeting today at 2 pm somewhere in the union.

Blood Drive Committee:

Meeting of Organizing Committee at 5 pm in Union 123 to discuss publicity plans until end of drive. VERY important!

Women's Ice Hockey:

Tryouts for the intercollegiate team will be held today from 5:15-6:15 pm. All interested players should contact Anne Patterson at 392-4547 or show up at practice.

Fine Art Class:

Model and Material provided. Morrice Hall, rm 107. 6-8 pm. Inst: Ahmed Yar Khan.

Art Sale & Exhibition:

Great way to decorate! Over 1200 different large, full colour reproductions. Ends Friday. Student Union Bldg., 3480 McTavish; Main floor, 9 am-7 pm.

Political Science Association:

First General Assembly of the year, today at 12 noon in L 411. All students taking one or more Poli-Sci courses are urged to attend.

McGill Christian Fellowship:

Bible Study: Fourth in a series on Romans led by Rev. Jim Craig. 1 pm at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Lunchtime Theatre:

The McGill Players' Association will present the drama, Archtruc. 1 pm, 3rd floor, Union. Free!

Public Lecture:

Dr. Graham Clark, Cambridge U., will speak on the topic "Prehistory and the Diversity of Man", at 8:15 pm, L219 Free admission.

Women's Team Handball:

This is the last day for Team Handball sign-up, by 4:30 pm. Play begins today in Currie Gym from 5:30-7:30 pm. For more information call Michelle Dondo 681-1814.

Mao Tse-tung Thought Study Group:

Meeting to discuss the Life and Work of Chairman Mao. Union rm 124, 7:30 pm.

Arctic Film and Seminar:

Hugh Brody, Associate, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge will present a film "The People's Land", made in cooperation with the Inuit of Baffin Island, to be followed by a discussion period. Rm L 219, 3:30 pm.

"X-raying" the Egyptian Pyramids:

Dr. Luis Alvarez, Nobel Prize winner in physics, will be at McGill today. Alvarez is a pioneer in the development of instrumentation to measure the direction of arrival of high energy particles from space known as cosmic rays, which were used to try to detect the presence of hitherto unknown cavities in the Great Pyramids of Giza. The data from the detectors were analysed by computer to give pseudo x-ray pictures. This experiment, including the historical and archeological background, will be described by Dr. Alvarez in a free public lecture at 8 pm in L 132.



bleed!

Pay TV...

continued from page 5

time in front of a TV set watching the best and splashiest the States has to offer. Even in Quebec, say CBC statistics, an average of 18 percent of the programming on all French-language television is American in origin (dubbed). According to a recent Gallup poll, 46 percent of Quebec residents—of whom four to one are French-speaking—believe that the Americans make the best programs.

Though the CBC is getting \$415.9 million in subsidies from taxpayers this year and the figure is expected to rise to a half-billion dollars annually by the 1980s, Canadian program producers have less than one third the money American TV producers spend to produce one hour of television. In short, Canada really wants Cher but can afford only Juliette.

CBC president A.W. Johnson bemoans the fact that the CBC and private broadcasters alike use the commercial revenues they get from showing U.S. programs to pay for the production of Canadian ones.

"In order to maximize this income we show the U.S. programs in the prime time—when most Canadians will watch them, and commercial revenues will be the highest!" says Johnson.

Understandably, Canadian artists and producers are leary of yet another American-dominated television system, this time at \$8 a month. Filmmaker Pete Pearson, former head of the Council of Canadian Filmmakers, questions whether pay-TV is really the answer to Canadian-content prayers.

"Canada risks, once again, the danger of buying a delivery system totally unsuited to its needs, cultural or economic; detrimental to its expression, and thoroughly menacing in its power and penetration," he said.

Last summer the CRTC asked for the submission of briefs from the public to hammer out the structural development of pay-TV. Over 35 briefs have flocked into Ottawa, including proposals from cablecasters, CTV and CBC.

It's the cablecasters who are really licking their chops over the pay-TV idea, though. The cable industry is already a lucrative business, making profits of 22 percent last year, and it would dearly love to operate pay-TV to increase that revenue.

Pay-TV was first kicked off in Toronto by an independent cable operator and licensed cable operators moved quickly to start their own system of pressuring the federal government into setting some restrictions on pay-TV. Cable-TV already has a jump on CBC and CTV since they're already wired into the houses of their subscribers.

The cable industry has already incorporated their proposal called PTN, Pay Television Network Ltd. and is promising all sorts of goodies in the hope that they will be chosen to operate pay-TV in Canada. "Discretionary ser-

vices" like a "university of the air" channel are being proposed to provide a "vital stimulant" to Canadian television. If it's any clue to the cable industry's interest in promoting Canadian programming in the past, a token three to four percent of their massive gross revenues were reinvested towards this end last year.

Experts in the field are dubious that a cable-controlled pay-TV system will result in improved programming since

the cable industry is profit-motivated and not aesthetically motivated. This debate has already taken place in the States, where pay-TV has been established on a small scale in some part of the country.

A leading argument in favour of pay-TV at the time of its implementation was the hope that it could produce specialized programs for a small, restricted audience. A show produced for chess buffs could only be realized under a system

like pay-TV. Because commercial broadcasting caters to the lowest common denominator it usually results in fairly trashy shows.

Whether pay-TV will in fact bring us high-toned programs is open to debate. As one American researcher put it, "The history of private ownership of media shows that the cable industry's alleged ability to bring 'culture' to programming are simply out of tune with reality. These claims simply

serve the purpose of arousing support from the more gullible segments of the intelligentsia, and of obscuring the true economic motives involved."

Maybe by some fluke, pay-TV won't be the success its backers want it to be, or maybe it will in fact produce some high-quality programs. To be realistic though, pay-TV will probably result in the same drivel we're being spoon-fed on commercial TV—isn't one idiot box per home enough?

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